Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 6.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF Bedford County for 1860. William Shafer, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County in account with said County, from the 2nd day of January, 1860, to the 7th day of January, 1861.

TREASURER, DR.

To cash received of collectors:—

John B. Zook, Liberty	1857	$14 11
Solomon Steel, Hopewell	1858	10 09
John Morgret, Cumb. Valley	"	40 00
George F. Steel, Liberty	"	1 32
Michael Bone, Londonderry	"	34 87
William Carnell, Monroe	"	81 11
Anthony Smith, Napier	"	20 00
William Kirk, St. Clair,	"	78 92
Jared Hanks, Southampton	"	31 00
John B. Fluke, S. Woodberry	"	4 95
Isaac Mengel, Bedford Bor.	1859	250 00
Michael Fetter, Bedford Tp.	"	662 67
Joseph Evans, Broad Top	"	140 00
Michael Diehl, Colerain	"	204 73
Jacob B. Anderson, Cumb. Val.	"	198 57
David Miller, Harrison	"	158 12
William Young, Hopewell	"	133 03½
John Gillespie, Juniata	"	149 00
George Rhoads, Liberty	"	40 00
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry	"	181 25
Philip Snyder, Monroe	"	107 76
Abram Blackburn, Napier	"	427 25
David Fore, Providence East	"	117 00
Jacob Barndollar, Prov. West	"	125 00
Jacob W. Miller, Schellsb'g bor.	"	58 52
John W. Hoover, St. Clair	"	424 00
Adam Snafer, Snake Spring	"	93 60
John Bennett, Southampton	1859	245 64
John Fickes, Union	"	153 72
G. B. Holsinger, Woodberry M.	"	556 79
J. S. Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"	562 00
A. J. Sansom, Bedford Bor.	1859	282 62
M. Holderbaum, Bedford Tp.	"	367 00
Samuel S. Fluke, Broad Top	"	72 85
Simon Stucky, Colerain	"	125 60
Samuel Bror, Cumb. Valley	"	236 00
Hugh Wertz, Harrison	"	80 00
Wm. Cypher, Hopewell	"	60 00
Leonard Bitner, Juniata	"	65 00
Isaac Kensinger, Liberty	"	90 00
John Wilhelm, Londonderry	"	140 00
Philip Felton, Monroe	"	162 00
Joseph Black, Napier	"	81 00
Wm Lysinger, Prov. E.	"	75 00
D. Ritchey, Prov. W.	"	165 00
John Otto, Schellsburg	"	20 00
Jacob Berkheimer St. Clair	"	280 00
Joseph Disbrow, Snake Spring	"	128 00
Philip Klingerman, Southampton	"	135 00
Abram Croyle, Union	"	71 05
Rudolph Hoover, Woodbury M.	"	261 00
J. S. Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"	120 00
Amount received of Samuel Davis		$33 71
Wm. S. Fluke, jury funds		140 02
D. Shuck		1 40
M. M. Peebles, on estrays		3 93
Att'y Mower on judgment against P. Stiffler,		212 40
Amount on unseated lands		353 21
		$9131 62½

CR.

William Schafer, Treasurer of Bedford County, Cr. by amount of moneys paid to sundry persons Drafts drawn by Commissioners as follows:

By amounts paid constables for returns, &c.	$263 28
Election board and return judges	789 00
Road and bridge viewers	282 20
Assessments on insurance of Co. buildings	50 70
do do Damages on roads	48 00
Amount paid assessors	226 79
A. J. Baylor, late court crier	26 50
Levi Agnew, cleaning and attending Court House	25 70
Charles Merwine, for putting in cellar and chopping wood	65 00
Joshua Mower repairs to Court House	4 25
Mary Morris, scrubbing commissioner's office, &c.	15 00
John Lesig for spout stones	7 11
Henry Sellers, white washing Court room, &c.	14 00
A. B. Cramer, bill lumber for repairs to Court House	10 40
B. F. Harry, stationery	8 22
John Border, hobbles for prisoners	6 00
H. C. Reamer, oil and paints	9 28
For repairs to public buildings	18 77
D. B. Trostman holding inquest on dead body of man unknown	11 97
M. M. Peebles, holding inquest on body found dead	3 71
BY AMOUNT paid County Commissioner's as follows:	
C. Evans,	67 00
J. Beckley,	78 00
Wm. Pearson,	62 00
J. Feightner,	13 00
	220 00
By amount paid Commissioners for sale of Poor House property.	
O. E. Shannon	21 00
Joseph W. Noble,	6 00
John Nycum	6 00
	33 00
John Mower, Esq., salary as attorney to Commissioners for '59 '60.	100 00
Werner Herkens, making cushins for settees in jury box	3 50
Wm. S. Fluke, costs in Commonwealth case, and boarding prisoners	892 03
Reamer & Way, stationery	4 02
Jonathan C. Dicken, borrowed money and interest	636 60
Interest on money borrowed of sundry persons	438 00
Samuel Davis appropriation to Bedford County Agricultural Society,	100 00
For building and repairing bridges	320 75
F. C. Hutter, binding old Dockets for Prothonotary's office	42 25
William S. Haven, new Dockets for Prothonotary's office	27 40
S. H. Tate, Prothonotary's fees	183 71
State Treasurer on deficiency of assessment	752 37
Samuel Radebaugh, costs	3 72
Moneys refunded to collectors	82 39
do do do Simpson	44 18
O. H. Gaither, auditing Prothonotary's account	18 00
G. H. Spang, costs in Commonwealth cases	42 00
J. Stiver, costs in Commonwealth vs. T. O. Mock	81 75
Supporting prisoner in Western Penitentiary	96 22
H. Nicodemus, services as clerk to commissioners	180 00
H. Nicodemus, costs in Commonwealth cases	34 22
B. F. Meyers, printing	273 50
David Over, do	282 25
Premiums on fox scalps	315 89½
Petit jurors	906 23½
Grand do	887 95
Constables attending juries	95 00
Levi Agnew, court crier	45 00
Exonerations and escapes	248 50
Uncurrent money of G. R. Holsinger	5 00
Treasurer's salary	185 00
Levi Agnew attending auditors	2 00
Miscellaneous	55 00
County auditors and clerk	70 00
Balance due county	161 78
	9131 62

STATEMENT of moneys due to the County of Bedford, on the 7th day of January, A. D., 1861.

Abram Snowden, Cumb. Val.	1854	$39 79
J. A. Nicodemus, M. Wood'by	"	78 23
John Dasher, Hopewell	1850	60 56½
John A. Osborne, Broad Top	1857	79 90
James Smith, St. Clair	"	548 04
Lemuel Evans Broadtop	1858	227 08
John Morgret, Cumb. Valley	"	109 24
Solomon Steel, Hopewell	"	225 20
Jared Hanks, Southampton	"	37 23
J. A. Nicodemus, Wood'by M.	"	122 11
Isaac Mengel, Bedford Bor.	1859	91 83
Joseph Evans, Broadtop	"	167 47
J. B. Anderson, Cumb. Valley	"	83 01
David Miller, Harrison	"	44 48
Wm. Young, Hopewell	"	90 00
John Gillespie, Juniata	"	29 03
George Rhoads, Liberty	"	115 44
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry	"	74 72
Philip Snyder, Monroe	"	157 48
A. Blackburn, Napier	"	15 75
David Fore, East Providence	"	66 86
J. Barndollar, W. Providence	"	109 27
J. W. Miller, Schellsburg Bor.	"	16 15
John W. Hoover, St. Clair	"	17 56
John Fickes, Union	"	168 35
J. S. Brumbaugh, Wood'by S.	"	157 61
A. J. Sansom, Bedford Bor.	1860	462 40
M. Holderbaum, Bedford Tp.	"	553 62
Samuel S. Fluke, Broad Top	"	319 20
Simon Stucky, Colerain	"	418 85
Samuel Boor, Cumb. Valley	"	816 46
Hugh Wertz, Harrison	"	219 70
William Cypher, Hopewell	"	272 48
Leonard Bittner Juniata	"	331 28
Isaac Kensinger, Liberty	"	91 28
John Wilhelm, Londonderry	"	216 91
Philip Felton, Monroe	"	318 45
Joseph Blackburn Napier	"	506 53
Wm. Lisinger, Providence E.	"	249 65
D. Ritchey, (of L.) Providence W.	"	169 55
John Otto, Schellsburg Bor.	"	86 73
Jacob Berkheimer, St. Clair	"	376 00
Joseph Disbrow, Snake Springs	"	236 87
Philip Clingerman, Southampton	"	324 16
Abram Croyle, Union	"	349 12
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	"	731 57
J. S. Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"	555 19
		10034 34½

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said county, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts between William Shafer, Treasurer of said county, for the year 1860, as contained in the foregoing statements, and that we have examined the foregoing account of money due to and owed by said county, and that we have found the same to be correct, as witness our hand and seals, this the 7th day of January, 1861.

JAMES C. DEVORE,
DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
Auditors.

ATTEST:
J. W. LINGENFELTER.

REPORT of the Auditors of Bedford County, to the Auditor General, January 7th, 1861. Wm. Schafer, Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Treasurer. DR.

Tax on Real and Personal Estate:

Aggregate amount of said tax outstanding at last settlement	$7662 59
Aggregate amount of said tax assessed for the year 1860	8127 50
Amount received on unseated lands	314 79
Amount due Treasurer Schafer	13½
	$16005 01½

CONTRA.	CR.
By amount paid State Treasurer as per receipt	5437 80
Collectors commissions for 1860, and previous years	340 95
Collector's exonerations as per certificate of commissioners	107 37
Paid B. F. Meyers publishing notice to retailers and dealers	3 00
B. F. Meyers, publishing list of retailers	15 00
D. Over, publishing list of retailers	15 00
Levi Agnew, mileage as mercantile appraiser	12 00
Levi Agnew, services as mercantile appraiser	20 62½
Treasurer's commission on 5977.78	59 77
Amount uncollected for the year 1860, and previous years	9993 58
	16005 01½

Retailer's License.

Aggregate amount of said licenses for 1860, as per list furnished by mercantile appraiser	449 00
CR.	
Cash paid State Treasurer	210 00
Treasurer's commission	22 45
Cash paid State Treasurer	216 55
	449 00

Tavern License.

Aggregate amount of said License for the year 1860, as per return of Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions	650 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipts	550 00
Treasurer's commission	32 50
Exonerations of J. A. Snively's license	25 00
Cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	42 50
	650 00

Eating Houses.

To aggregate amount of said license	110 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer	60 00
Treasurer's commission	5 50
Cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	44 50
	110 00

Distilleries.

Aggregate amount of said license for 1860	50 00
CR.	
Cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	47 50
Treasurer's commission	2 50
	50 00

Venders of Spiritous Liquors.

By the quart	75 00
OR	
By cash paid State Treasurer	71 25
Treasurer's commission	3 75
	75 00

Billiard Rooms.

To aggregate amt., of said license for the year 1860	17 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	16 15
Treasurer's commission	85
	17 00

Ten Pin Alleys.

To aggregate amount of said license	38 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	36 10
Treasurer's commission	1 90
	38 00

Confectionaries.

Aggregate amount of said license	35 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer	28 75
Treasurer's commission	1 25
Exoneration on P. Devore	5 00
	35 00

Hawkers and Peddlers.

To aggregate amount of said license	8 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer	8 00
	16 00

Banking Houses.

Aggregate amount	10 00
CR	
By cash paid State Treasurer	9 50
Treasurer's commission	50
	10 00

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

The undersigned, Auditors of said county, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit, and adjust the accounts between William Shafer, Treasurer of said county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, contained in the foregoing statements.

Witness our hands and seals, this 7th day of January, 1861.

JAMES C. DEVORE,
DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN.

Attest:
J. W. LINGENFELTER.
February 8, 1861.

A ROMANCE OF LIFE.

An exceeding romantic episode in every day existence is related by the St. Louis *Republican*. "Three or four years ago Mrs. Odlam came to this city from Canada, in search of an uncle whom she believed to be here. She was accompanied by a daughter of about sixteen, and two sons, younger. She remained at Barnum's Hotel at first, but when the search for her uncle proved unavailing, she removed to humbler lodgings, took in sewing, and placed her two boys in the care of a clergyman. Her daughter obtained a situation to do housework. At length she returned to Canada, but finally resolved to make one more endeavor to secure an honest living in St. Louis. She re-established herself here with a small millinery, the proceeds of which enabled her to support her children. All this time she had not relinquished her endeavors to find her missing relative. As a last resort, she caused an advertisement to be inserted in the *Republican* requesting information. Strange to say, this advertisement chanced to meet the eyes of an agent who was eagerly seeking her. Her uncle, who had been living for some years in Cuba, had recently died, leaving her a large fortune and five hundred negroes. He had given his agent instructions to seek Mrs. Odlam out. The advertisement was instantly answered, and Mrs. Odlam has left this country to take possession of her Cuban wealth!" We should like to see the novel writers construct a prettier romance than this.

A young lad in one of the districts of this State, had progressed with his "eddykation," under the guidance of a Yankee schoolmaster, as far as words of five letters. While under drill, one day he came to the word "pipe."

"What does that spell?" said the dominie.

"Couldn't tell."

"Try it again."

"P-i-p e."

Still he couldn't pronounce it.

"What do people smoke with?" said the master.

The boy made no answer, but, with a brightened countenance commenced once more.

"P-i-p-e—cigar!"

"Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days."

The English Press on the American Crisis.

The comments of British journals on American affairs, are not all favorable to the secessionists. We make a few extracts to show how the question is viewed in England:

[*From the London Daily News.*]

The avarice of the planting interest is the characteristic most established in public opinion in America. The cupidity has long arrived at that stage at which it defeats itself.—After desolating their districts, and debasing their neighbors in their rage of monopoly, the slaveholders find themselves steeped to the lips in debt. Under such circumstances, it was supposed that they would never part with the protection afforded to slavery by the Union; yet they profess to be disposed for war; in other words, to be ready for the extinction of their commerce and the destruction of such property as they have. To account for this we have two explanations—either the insurgents trust to the pacific disposition of the Northern States, or they sincerely believe that they could sustain a war. Probably both these are true, and the secessionists imagine that in a few weeks or months they shall have their commerce in their own hands, with unlimited power of slave making and slaveholding.

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What is the power of the South to make war? The whole group of slave States have less than 50,000 whites fit to bear arms, and they have 4,000,000 of slaves to coerce from the moment of the first beat to arms. They have neither means nor experience. The Free States have not only a much fuller population but every laboring man there is a citizen, ready to vindicate the free labor principle. There is nothing but total defeat before the South, in case of war; and the defeat would be one which must abolish slavery. Whether able or not to defend themselves against the enemy they will have invited, the cotton growers must give up their crops for the season. Any attempt at war, and any issue of it, must clearly be injurious to the prospect of the cotton supply.

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There remains the project of a new slave-holding republic, or other confederation. How would cotton grow, and reach them, under them, under such a system? It is enough to say that the needful capital is absent. The soil and industry of those States do not yield food for the people who inhabit them, nor clothing; they owe their roads, their institutions of convenience, and defence, and trade, and even of tillage, to their Federal connection. The pitiable confusion and alarm which followed instantly upon the signing of the Ordinance of Independence show how unprepared even the leading men are for an isolated existence. They were all adrift as to their currency, their post offices, their taxes, their defences. They had not looked at the practicability before they took the leap, and they are doing just the same about the future.

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Without adequate ports, shipping, varied industry or available capital, they assume that they can provide the world with cotton, while all the world sees the impossibility of it. It must be remembered that there is no fresh land for them to occupy. They have no means with which to take Cuba or invade Central America, even if the Northern States did not prevent such an attempt; and they are barred in on the southwest by a desert too destitute of water to admit of even a railway across its breadth. Restricted with their present territory, which is yearly becoming exhausted with slave tillage, and supplied with the dearest labor in the world, which will escape into the free States faster than ever, the American cotton planters not only have no chance against other producers of cotton, but could not make it answer if they had the field to themselves.

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What, then, must we do? We must lose no time in promoting the growth of cotton wherever it will grow. The obvious method is to strengthen the hands of the Cotton Supply Association, and of every society which can satisfy us of its ability to grow what we want within our own dependencies or elsewhere.—The case is in our own hands. Australia or India could give us all we want; but not without some pains on our part. We must take what we can get from America while preparing our own crops; but we must be ready to dispense with any amount of American cotton which cannot be got to grow in an atmosphere of political and social revolution.

[*From the London Morning Chronicle.*]

"Treason against the United States," says the Constitution, "shall consist only in levying war against them." The people of Charleston have now deliberately levied war, and are by law guilty of treason. Declarations of secession might be made again and again, but actions are alone taken note of by the United States law, and nothing is wanting to complete the case against the culprits in South Carolina. They have usurped the sovereign and exclusive right of the Federal Government by seizing the Custom House, and levying dues on vessels entering and leaving the harbor; they have made direct war upon the United States by entering Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and though the sergeant's guard stationed therein made no resistance, yet they were United States troops, and were in military possession of the forts. We hear of further acts committed, not by the authority of the State, but by the mob.

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In the face of these facts, evincing an almost insane audacity—when we consider them as the acts of a little State of 300,000 white inhabitants against the Government of a nation of 30,000,000—what do we see at Washington? Distracted councils, a deserted President, hesitation and contradiction in every act done, and in the manner of doing it.

[*From the London Star.*]

The Crittenden proposal is not one of compromise, but of surrender. It dictates to the North such terms as only victors can hope to impose upon the vanquished. Had Douglas or Breckinridge been elected instead of Lincoln, the North could not have been insulted by proposals more intolerable; for they not only incorporate slavery with the Constitution, but charge upon the North the cost of every negro from the South. Yet these are the conditions of peace offered by a moderate Democrat—a Kentucky Senator, honestly devoted to the preservation of the Union as a paramount consideration. The hot bloods of the Cotton States know that their ultimate acceptance is hopeless, and would scarcely suspend the secession movement even should the news telegraphed to the Persia be correct.

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It is certainly true that the Union has exercised over the Southern States no such oppression as the British Crown attempted upon the colonies. But every community must be judge of its own grievances, and the imaginary wrongs of the South will be rendered very real by the least attempt at coercion. We deplore the infatuation which compels the Cotton States to a course so unjustifiable and dangerous—a course exposing them to the great peril of servile insurrection, from which they were safe while in the Union, and hurrying them into collision with the whole civilized world upon the ocean, which they desire to traverse with slave ships. We sympathize with our brethren of the North in their trial of principle and temper to which they are subjected. But while we warn the South that they rushing on their own destruction, we adjure the North to do nothing in violation of the true republican principle, that every community is its own master, and nothing that may stain with blood the banner that will be the more glorious when, with half its stars, its stripes have lost all their sinister significance.

Mr. Clemens' Speech.

The speech of Mr. Clemens, of the Wheeling district, of the House, on Wednesday, is spoken of very highly by all the Eastern papers. We give an extract or two:

"I speak," said Mr. Clemens, "as a *Southern* man, identified with all the interests of the South; as a *Western* Virginian; as the custodian of those who were not old enough to know the perils to which they were exposed by those who were now riding on the crest of the popular wave, but who were, nevertheless, destined to sink into the very trough of the sea to a depth so unfathomable that not a bubble would ever rise to mark the spot where they went so ignominiously down. Well might those who had inaugurated the revolution which was now stalking over the land cry out with uplifted hands for peace, and deprecate the effusion of blood. It was the inventor of the guillotine who was its first victim, and the day was not far off when they would find among their own people those who would have to rely upon the magnanimity of that population whom they had most cruelly outraged and deceived. He had not the heart to enter into a detail of arguments, or to express the indignant emotions, which rose to his lips for utterance. But before God, and in his inmost conscience, he believed *that Slavery would be crucified should this unhappy controversy end in a dismemberment of the Union.*—If not crucified, it would carry the death rattle in its throat. It remained to be seen whether treason could be carried out with the same facility with which it had been plotted. There was a holy courage among the minority of every State that might for the time be overwhelmed. Lazarus was not dead, but slept; and ere long the stone would be rolled away from the mouth of the tomb, and they would witness all the glories of a resurrection."

In depicting what secession is to be, he goes on to say:

"If secession were allowed to be carried out, he would show them a Southern Confederacy from which every man would turn back affrighted and pale, because it would be on the bloody hand that his rights of property would have to depend. Slavery cannot expand rapidly, either within the Union or without the Union, so long as slaves remained at their present high prices. The only mode by which slavery could ever expand was to reduce the price, and have a new source of supply. That was, in fact, the real design of the coast states. Mr. Clemens, in proof of this, referred to all the Southern conventions of late years, and cited the admissions of Messrs. Miles, Bonham, McRae and Crawford, in the House, to show that the object was the reopening of the slave trade. Suppose, said he, that they do not get out of the Union, this equality which they now claim! That is a little problem in the Rule of Three which will be ciphered out if these events are much longer pending. The border slave States might as well be prepared first as last for the realization of the truth. But where was slavery to expand? If the South left the Union she would never get as much of the present territory as he could grasp in his hand. A war of thirty years would never get it back, nor could there ever be extorted from the North a treaty giving the same guarantees to slavery that it now had.

Three companies of the United States Flying Artillery are to be concentrated at or near Washington, on the occasion of the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and Gen. Scott will superintend the necessary arrangements for preserving order, in case any breach of peace is attempted.

Franking Privilege.

The following correspondence between the Hon. John D. Ashmore, the Representative from the Fifth Congressional District of South Carolina, and the acting Postmaster General, will convey to our readers information important at this time to the Southern States claiming to have withdrawn from the Union:

ANDERSON, S. C., Jan. 24, 1861.

My Dear Sir: I have in my possession some 1000 to 1200 volumes of 'public documents,' being my proportion of the same as a member of the Thirty sixth Congress. They were forwarded me in mail sacks, and are now lying in my library. Since the date of the ordinance of secession, (December 20th, 1860) of South Carolina, I have not used the franking privilege, nor will I attempt to do so without the special permission of the Department.

To pay the postage on these books, &c., would cost me a large sum, and one that I am not prepared to expend. The books are of no use to me, but might be to my constituents, for whom they were intended, if distributed among them. Have I the right to frank and distribute them, under existing relations? If so, please inform me. Having said that I have not used the franking privilege since the 20th of December, I need hardly add that I shall not do so, even on a 'public document,' unless you authorize it.

I am, with great respect, truly and sincerely yours,

J. D. ASHMORE.

Hon. Horatio King, acting Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 28, 1861.

Sir:—In answer to your letter of the 24th instant, asking if you have the right, under existing relations, to frank and distribute certain public documents, I have the honor to state that the theory of the Administration is that the relations of South Carolina to the General Government have been in nothing changed by her recent act of secession, and this being so, you are of course entitled to the franking privilege until the first Monday in December next.

If, however, as I learn is the case, you sincerely and decidedly entertain the conviction that by that act South Carolina ceased to be a member of the Confederacy, and is now a foreign State, it will be for you to determine how far you can conscientiously exercise a privilege the exercise of which assumes that your own conviction is erroneous, and plainly declares that South Carolina is still in the Union, and that you are still a member of the Congress of the United States.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HORATIO KING,
Acting Postmaster General.

Hon. John D. Ashmore, Anderson, South Carolina.

A PRAYER FOR MAJ. ANDERSON.—An Indianapolis paper says that on last Sunday, in that city, at the closing exercises of a meeting at one of the Methodist Episcopal Churches, Bishop Ames, astonished and thrilled the congregation by the following prayer:

"We thank thee, O! God, that while treason stalks abroad in high places, there is one man who loves his country!—one man who will defend his country's flag! *God bless and protect the gallant Major Anderson and his noble band!*"

The "amens" which came up from the brethren around, were loud and enthusiastic, and when the congregation arose from their knees, smiles and tears were seen struggling in many a countenance.

A KNOTTY CASE.—Not many years ago, a man appeared in Court, whether as plaintiff, defendant or witness, tradition does not inform us. Be this as it may, the following dialogue ensued—

"What is your name, Sir?"

"My name is Knott Martin, your honor."

"Well what is it?"

"It is Knott Martin."

"Not Martin again. We do not ask you what your name is *not*, but what it *is*. No contempt of court, sir."

"If your honor will give me leave, I will spell my name."

"K-n-o-tt Knott, Mar-t-i n—Knott Martin."

"Oh, well, Mr. Martin—we see through it, now, but it is one of the most *knotty* cases we have had before us for some time."

WHITE GUNPOWDER.—A letter from London says: "I have heard in the city of a curious invention, which concerns alike riflemen, sportsmen, and the scientific. It is the manufacture of white gunpowder. It is made no mystery of, being composed of yellow potassi, chloride of potassium, loaf sugar, chrystalized sugar and brimstone. It possesses superior qualities over the black powder, being quicker and more powerful in its action, and not fouling the gun. For the delicate in the olfactory nerves, it may be added that it is without unpleasant smell. It has just been patented."

Secretary Dix has instructed the commanders of the Revenue cutters in Southern stations if attacked, to make all the defence in their power, and if they are assailed by a superior force, to run their vessels ashore and blow them up.

A dead baby was recently delivered by a careless stage driver to a butcher in Ware, Mass., instead of a box of sausages. The butcher, when he recovered from his horror, sent the child to its friends who had already weepingly deposited the sausages in the Catholic Cemetery.

A church-bell, made of glass, fourteen inches high and fifteen feet in diameter, has recently been placed in the turret of the chapel at Grange, Borrowdale, Cumberland, England.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Feb. 8, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

Bedford Classical Institute.

REV. JOHN LYON, PRINCIPAL.

THE second session of the second school year of this institution, will open Monday February 4th 1861. No pupil received for less than 2 quarters or *one session*

Jan. 18, 1861.

ATTENTION!

We have been sending out for several weeks, accounts to our delinquent subscribers. We most earnestly request them to pay up. Others that we may have overlooked, will please do the same thing. Court Week will be a favorable opportunity for them to pay. Our circumstances are such that we must have money, as we have about $900, to pay on first of April. Crops have been good, and persons have no excuse for not paying us. If they have not sold their grain, let them bring the amount of their indebtedness to us in that kind of *stuff*, and we will make the money out of it. We hope every one owing us will pay attention to this notice. Town subscribers, please pay attention.

"The Union must and shall be Preserved."---JACKSON.

MASS MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

A mass meeting of the Republican party of Bedford County, will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of Tuesday, the 12th day of February, inst., being the Tuesday evening of Court Week.

The members of the party, and all others who are opposed to secession and disunion, now attempted to be carried out by the Democratic leaders of the South, all opposed to treason, and to breaking up the Government, and who are in favor of the Constitution, the Union, and the Laws, are invited to be present. By order of the County Committee.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Feb. 1, 1861. *Chairman.*

THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION.

On Monday last, the 4th inst., delegates from a number of the States met in Washington, in accordance to the recommendation of the Virginia Legislature, for the purpose of adopting measures of compromise and conciliation, that may again unite the North and the South, and thus restore peace to the country.

The following delegates have been appointed to the Convention by the Legislatures or Governors of the States named:

Maryland—Reverdy Johnson, Wm. S. Goldsborough, A. W. Bradford, John W. Crisfield, J. Dixon Roman.

Virginia—John Tyler, J. A. Sedden, W. C. Rives, Geo. W. Summers, John W. Brockenbrough.

Kentucky—Jas. B. Clay, Ex Gov. Moorehead, James Guthrie, J. F. Bell, Wm. O Butler, C. A. Wickliffe.

New Jersey—C. S. Olden, R. F. Stockton, J. K. Randolph, R. M. Price, P. D. Vroom, Benj. Williamson, F. T. Frelinghuysen, T. J. Stryker, Wm. C. Alexander.

North Carolina—Thos. Ruffin, J. M. Morehead, Geo. Davis, David S. Reid, D. M. Barringer.

Pennsylvania—Wm. M. Meredith, Thomas White, James Pollock, David Wilmot, T. E. Franklin, Andrew W. Loomis and Wm. McKennan.

Ohio—Ex-Gov. Chase, Thos. Ewing, J. C. Wright, Wm. Groesbeck, V. H. Horton, R. Hitchcock, and F. T. Backus.

Delaware—G. B. Rodney, D. M. Bates, J. W. Houston and Dr. Ridgely.

The above list embraces one ex-President, one Governor, ten ex-Governors, one ex-Attorney General, two ex-Secretaries of the Treasury, most of the others are ex-United States Senators, State Judges, &c.

Rhode Island and Tennessee, and probably other States, have also appointed delegates.

The conference assembled at noon, on Monday, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gurley. Hon. John Tyler, was appointed President. The session is continued with closed doors, and it is impossible to obtain the proceedings. It is to be desired that they may arrive to some understanding that the people can approve, and which may not make the whole nation, a nation of slaveholders and slavery-extensionists.

ACCIDENT.—We regret that Peebles Heckerman, a youth of about 13 years of age, son of Rev. B. Heckerman, of this place, whilst skating on the street last Saturday, met with a severe fall, by being tripped, accidentally, by another boy. He fell on his head, receiving a severe contusion, and has been bedfast ever since, and insensible, and for some days no hope was had of his recovery. We are glad to state, however, that he is now doing better, and hopes are entertained that he may get well. This should be a warning to the boys.

The population of the United States, according to the census of 1860, is 31,647,489, of which number 3,999, 353 are slaves. This makes the free population 27,642,624—an increase of 7,650,980, about 38 per cent, since 1850. The slave population has increased, during the same period, 795,040; about 25 per cent.

AID FOR KANSAS.

A few weeks ago, we noticed a meeting for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Kansas, and the appointment of a committee to solicit contributions. Mrs. Gracia Barnes and Miss Mary Russell, of that committee, deserve much credit for their perseverance, and faithful discharge of duty. They collected thirty dollars from our citizens, and paid it over to Fr. Jordan, Esq., to be forwarded to John E. Williams, Esq., who is acting as treasurer of funds raised for this purpose. Below we publish his acknowledgment of the money, and hope it may encourage others to contribute to so good a cause.

METROPOLITAN BANK, New York, January 31, 1861.

FR. JORDAN, Esq., *Dear Sir*:—I have yours of the 28th inst., with $30 in aid of the Kansas sufferers.

The want is much more pressing—from last advices—than we had any idea of.

Do stimulate your people to greater exertions in behalf of those brave people.

Yours, with respect,
J. E. WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

Gen. Simon Cameron.

As an evidence of the feeling among the people of Blair county relative to Mr. Lincoln's tender of a position in the Cabinet to our distinguished fellow citizen, Gen. Simon Cameron, we clip the following item from the Hollidaysburg Register, of a late date. We may remark, *en passant*, that the sentiment prevalent in Blair county extends throughout the entire State. The Republicans demand, as a matter of right and justice, that the old Keystone shall be represented in the Cabinet, and with unexampled unanimity designate Gen. Cameron as the man:

HON. SIMON CAMERON.—This is Court week in this county, and the occasion has afforded us a favorable opportunity of gathering public sentiment in regard to Mr. Lincoln's selection of Gen. Cameron as a member of his Cabinet; and we gladly make the announcement that our people are almost unanimous in their approval of it, regarding it as the best, both for Pennsylvania interests and the country at large, that could have been made. And as it is in Blair county, so we doubt not, it is in the larger portion of the State—*Mr. Cameron is the people's choice.* Attempts have been made, we know, and perhaps are still making, to dragoon the President into a reconsideration and withdrawal of his voluntary tender of a place to Mr. Cameron, but they will not succeed. Mr. Lincoln is not to be driven about after that fashion. He is a man of commanding firmness, and what he says and does in regard to such matters may be set down as *done* and *well done*.

The Philadelphia Daily Record, a strictly commercial journal, the editor of which is a Democrat in politics, defends Gen. Cameron against the secret assaults made upon him in certain circles, and comes out unequivocally in favor of his selection as a Cabinet officer, for the following well founded reasons:

No state in the Confederacy has so much wealth and prosperity at stake; none is so important in population and internal resources, and none so well entitled by position and interest, to a Cabinet representation in the Federal Government, as the Keystone State, and that, too, independently of having cast her electoral vote for the dominant party. Her claim to an early consideration is self-evident, and we know of no man within her borders who is more entitled to the responsible position, or better fitted by habits and experience for it, than Simon Cameron. Although a shrewd and successful politician, he is not a politician only. He is one of the few public men who, in addition to political sagacity, possess the comprehensive ability and practical experience necessary to control the financial department of a great nation.

Mr. Cameron is warmly wedded and closely connected with the most important interests of the State of Pennsylvania, and no man is more thoroughly familiar with her wants and the various processes required to advance or to secure important rights and privileges. He has ever been a sound and persistent advocate of a protective tariff, and as the State voted for Mr. Lincoln more upon a tariff basis than anything else, her claims should become an imperative demand that the most important position in the new Cabinet be filled by a Pennsylvanian. Simon Cameron commenced life, at the very 'bottom of the ladder,' but by energy and unflagging perseverance he quietly and surely ascended to his present position, and not only accumulated property and wealth for himself, but also managed and directed several monied institutions and important works of internal improvement, with the most signal ability and success, and the most unblemished business integrity. A man so eminently qualified to care for his own business and for that of others entrusted to his control, is, in our opinion, far better qualified to provide for the financial contingencies and fluctuations of a National Treasury, than all the bankrupt 'windy' politicians in the country combined. If Mr. Lincoln is judiciously advised, Simon Cameron will be the next Secretary of the Treasury, and the State of Pennsylvania will have no just cause for complaint.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The election in Virginia, on Monday, for members to the State Convention, has resulted in the triumph of the Unionists. Hon. Sherrard Clemens, who, a short time ago, in Congress, made a patriotic union speech, has been triumphantly elected in the Wheeling district. The result of this election will be gratifying to all lovers of the union. May it not be the beginning of the return of reason in the South? With Virginia and Maryland true to the Union, disunionists will be foiled.

SHRINER'S MEDICINES.—We have used a couple of bottles of Shriner's Cough Medicine in our family, with great success, for coughs, colds, &c., and we have no hesitation in recommending these medicines to our readers.—H. C. Reamer has a constant supply on hands. See advertisement.

The '*Farmer and Gardener*,' as also the "*American Bee Journal*," for February, are received. The former, in addition to its usual embellishments, contains a finely engraved frontispiece of the celebrated *Farmer's Market*, of Philadelphia, the finest edifice of its kind in the world. In addition to this it is filled to repletion with the most useful and seasonable reading. The *American Bee Journal* comes to us with all the promises made in the first number fulfilled. As this is the only journal of its class in the United States, and as it is not only printed in the most unexceptionable manner, but edited with marked ability, it cannot fail to succeed. The publishers, desirous of introducing these two valuable works, offer them both, together with a *prepaid* copy of a handsome *Premium Book*, for the trifling sum of *One Dollar and Fifty Cents*; or, either one of them and a Premium Book for *One Dollar*. This is certainly cheaper than any other publications of the same size and character in the United States. ☞Specimen numbers are furnished without charge, by the publishers, A. M. Spangler & Co., No. 25 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

During our visit to Lowell we were shown through the Laboratory of our celebrated countryman, DR. J. C. AYER. Scarcely could we have believed without proof what is seen there beyond disputing. They make a barrel of solid Pills, about 15,000 doses, and three barrels of Cherry Pectoral, 120,000 doses, per diem. To what an inconceivable amount of human suffering does this point! 170,000 doses a day!! Fifty millions of doses per year!!! What acres and thousands of acres of sick beds does this spread before the imagination! And what sympathies and woe! True, not all of this is taken by the very sick, but alas, much of it is. This Cherry Drop and this sugared Pill are to be the companion of pain and anguish and sinking sorrow—the inheritance our mother Eve bequeathed to the whole family of man. Here the infant darling has been touched too early by the blight that withers half our race. Its little lungs are affected, and only watching and waiting shall tell which way its breath shall turn. This red drop on its table is the talisman on which its life shall hang. There the blossom of the world just bursting into womanhood is stricken also. Affections most assiduous care avails not, she is still fading away.—The wan messenger comes nearer and nearer every week. This little medicament shall go there, their last, perhaps their only hope. The strong man has, planted in his vitals, this same disease. This red drop by his side is helping him wrestle with the inexorable enemy; the wife of his bosom and the cherubs of his heart are waiting in sick sorrow and fear lest the rod on which they lean, in this world, be broken.

O, Doctor! Spare no skill, nor cost, nor toil to give the perishing sick the best that human art can give.—*Galveston, Texas, News.*

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Perhaps no similar institution in this country is more extensively or more favorably known than this, the teachers have long enjoyed enviable reputations; the course of study is full and comprehensive.—Upward of FIVE HUNDRED young men are now engaged in active business, in the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny alone, who have graduated at this College within the past four years, more than treble the number from any other School in the country, in the same time.—*Pittsburg Commercial Journal.*

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for February has been received. It is one of the best agricultural works extant, and ought to be in the hands of all our farmers and gardeners.—Price $1. Orange Judd, New York.

Hon. Ed. McPherson made an able speech in the House of Representatives, at Washington, on the 23d ult., on the all important topic of the times. We will try to lay it before our readers next week.

FOR SALE.—We have on hand a Scholarship Warrant in the Iron City Commercial College, at Pittsburg, which we will sell on reasonable terms.

The Destitution in Kansas.

Kansas has at last, after unparalleled wrongs from the Federal Government, been admitted into the Union as a State. Her misfortunes appear to be not ended, however, for her citizens are suffering the unimaginable horrors of destitution and famine. Much has been done for their relief by contributions from benevolent individuals in the East, but their wants are still far from being supplied. We must remember that we are in the midst of Winter, and that the insufficient amounts already sent to the sufferers in Kansas are soon consumed, while there is no opportunity of obtaining aid except from contributions. When Spring returns the trials of the settlers will be much mitigated, and perhaps another Autumn will bring abundant crops, but until then the poor people must rely upon the generosity of those who are willing to contribute of their abundance to relieve the distress of their fellow creatures.

The following letter will convey some idea of the state of things in Kansas:

W. C. Bryant, of the Kansas Relief Committee, New York:

For the last four days we have had a snow storm. No cars have been in during that time. The number of the suffering and distressed is truly alarming. God only can "temper the wind." Our people are "shorn."

My labors are greatly increased: over seventy teamsters are here now. Some have been twelve days on the road, and have the most fearful apprehensions of the condition of their families. One old men from Woodson county just said to me, "I left my wife and ten children nine days ago, with only one week's provisions, and there are no neighbors within four miles, I hope this storm did not extend to them"—and so on he talks and weeps, and longs to be home. I shall start off over one hundred tons to-morrow. Some teams have been delayed here by the storm.

We have a fearful responsibility, trying to give daily bread to thirty thousand of our fellow citizens. Truly, &c.

S. C. POMEROY.

Atchison, K. T., Jan. 18.

The Treasurer of the Kansas Relief Fund at New York acknowledges the receipt of $12,977 59 up to January 25. We hope that the citizens of Philadelphia will do their share in the praiseworthy work of affording relief to these destitute fellow creatures.—*Daily News.*

The Legislature of South Carolina, in reply to a request from Virginia, "unanimously resolved that *that they have no desire or intention to procure amendments or new guarantees to the Constitution of the United States.*" They also "resolved that the separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union *is final.*" So the South see that they must all be dragooned by the mad-caps of one State.

Gov. Curtin to Gov. Hicks.

One of the first official acts of Gov. Curtin, was to send the following letter to Gov. Hicks of Maryland:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Jan. 15, 1860.

My Dear Sir:—I have just returned from the ceremony of my inauguration; and, as the first act of my official career, I wish to express to you my profound admiration of the patriotic resolution you have displayed in assisting to maintain the Union of our beloved country in the present perilous crisis. In common with all the citizens of Pennsylvania, I have regarded with the deepest respect and gratitude your firm and manly resistance of the efforts which have been made to swerve you from the path of duty which you had wisely resolved to follow; and in behalf of those citizens, I tender to you assurances of all the aid that an earnest sympathy and an active co-operation in whatever measures of just conciliation may be proposed can give you.

In order that I may learn by what means we can best sustain you and your Union-loving coadjutors in the accomplishment of the noble purpose you have in view, I have informally commissioned the Hon. R. M. Palmer, Speaker of the State Senate, the Hon. Gideon J. Ball, a leading and influential member of our House of Representatives, and Morton McMichael, Esq., a distinguished citizen of this Commonwealth, to wait upon you for me, and in my stead, to convey you personally the opinions I entertain, and to confer with you generally on all such topics as may be necessary to a full, mutual understanding of our respective wishes and objects. These gentlemen are amply authorized to speak to you in my name, to spread before you my views, to receive from you any suggestions you may feel inclined to make; and they are, also amply qualified to explain to you the feelings and opinions of the people of this State on the great questions which now agitate and distract the public mind.

With assurances of the most cordial esteem, I am, my dear sir, very truly.

A. G. CURTIN.

His Excellency, THOMAS H. HICKS, Governor of Maryland.

Gov. Hicks, in his reply, expresses his obligations to Gov. Curtin, reciprocating the patriotic sentiments of the letter, and pledging himself for the Union.

The Commissioners since speak of Gov. Hicks in terms of the highest commendation as a frank, straighforward, practical man, full of energy and pluck. They concur in the opinion that the people in and around Annapolis are strongly for the Union; indeed, they think the Union men are certain of Gov. Hicks' unflinching determination to preserve the Union; that the Union sentiment is kept quiet, and is not, therefore, nearly so demonstrative as the secessionism. This seems to be their impression, not only derived from their own observation, but confirmed by the opinion of the Governor.—They left him highly satisfied with their interview, and deeply impressed with the sincerity and high toned manliness of the chief magistrate of Maryland.

Parson Brownlow for the Union—He is Ready for a Fight.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, edited by the Rev. W. G Brownlow, comes to us overflowing with Union sentiments of the most earnest and unmistakable character. We extract some paragraphs:

THE PARSON AND SENATOR JOHNSON—HE WILL FIGHT THE SENATOR'S TRADUCERS.

A portion of the Breckinridge Democracy are stating that Whigs and Union men originated the burning of Johnson in effigy. All men making this statement, whether of high or low degree, are liars and scoundrels, and I so publish them upon my responsibility.

I am no admirer of Senator Johnson, and don't shoulder his quarrels, but write to vindicate myself from the conspiracy of the scoundrels I have published the names of. I seek no difficulty, and will not attack any man, but shall spend the entire day on Gay street, unaccompanied by any man, to give these God-forsaken, hell deserving scoundrels an opportunity to inflict upon me such punishment as their matchless wisdom may dictate!

A PIECE OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

As regards my nativity, I was born and raised in Wythe county, Va, and my parents were both natives of the same State. I have lived in East Tennessee for thirty years; and, although I am fifty-five years of age, I walk erect, have but few gray hairs, and look to be younger than any whiskey-drinking, tobacco-chewing, profane-swearing secessionist in any of the cotton States of forty years!

THE PARSON'S CREED.

I am for my country, and on the side of the general government, and in every contest, either at sea or on land, I shall rejoice in the triumph of the government troops fighting under the stars and stripes. Should Tennessee go out of the Union, I shall continue to denounce secession and war against the storms of fanaticism at the North, and the assaults of demagogues and traitors at the South, tho' their numbers be legion. In all candor, I believe that in a Southern Confederacy the freedom of speech and of the press will be denied and for the exercise of them I will be hung.—But, come what may, through weal or woe, in peace or war, no earthly power shall keep me from denouncing the enemies of my country, until my tongue and pen are paralyzed in death! Once destroyed, this Union can never be reconstructed. And, with others, I have resolved that no earthly power shall prevail against it; that it shall be 'perpetual,' as our fathers intended it—'one and indivisible, now and forever.'

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Editor of the Knoxville Whig.

Western Virginia.

A gentleman just returned from Western Virginia, through which he had been traveling for the last few weeks, reports but one sentiment in that region, and that is in favor of standing by the Federal Government and the Constitution as it is. The people say that they will hew their way to the Atlantic coast, if Eastern Virginia should dare do anything that will cut them off from it. They defy the politicians who want to carry the State out of the Union.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TRANSMITTING THE VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I deem it my duty to submit to Congress a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia on the 19th inst., having in view a peaceful settlement of the existing questions which now threaten the Union. They were delivered to me on Thursday, the 24th inst., by Ex-President Tyler, who has left his dignified and honored retirement in the hope that he may render some service to his country in this its hour of need.

These resolutions, it will be perceived, extend an invitation to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with each other in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy difficulties in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed, and consistently with its principles, so as to afford the people of the slaveholding States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, to appoint commissioners to meet on the 4th day of February next, in the city of Washington, similar commissioners appointed by Virginia, to consider, and if practicable, agree upon some sort of adjustment.

I confess I hail this movement on the part of Virginia with great satisfaction. From the past history of this ancient and renowned Commonwealth, we have the fullest assurance that what she has undertaken she will accomplish, if it can be done by able, enlightened and persevering efforts. It is highly gratifying to know that other patriotic States have appointed commissioners to meet those of Virginia in council.—When assembled, they will constitute a body entitled in an eminent degree to the confidence of the country.

The Federal Assembly of Virginia have also resolved "that Ex-President Tyler is hereby appointed by the concurrent vote of each branch of the General Assembly, a commissioner to the President of the United States, and Judge John Robertson is hereby appointed by a like vote a commissioner to the State of South Carolina and all other seceding States that have seceded, or shall secede, with instructions to respectfully request the President of the United States, and the authorities of such States to agree to abstain, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of this General Assembly, from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the States and the Government of the United States."

However strong may be my desire to enter into such an agreement, I am convinced that I do not possess the power. Congress, and Congress alone, under the war-making power, can exercise the discretion of agreeing to abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between this and any other Government. It would therefore be a usurpation for the Executive to attempt to restrain their hands by an agreement in regard to matters over which he has no constitutional control.

If he were thus to act, they might pass laws which he would be forced to obey, though in conflict with his agreement.

Under existing circumstances my present actual power is confined within narrow limits. It is my duty at all times to defend and protect the Federal property within the seceding States, so far as this may be practicable, and especially to employ the constitutional means to protect the property of the United States, and to preserve to the public of this the seat of the Federal Government. If the seceding States abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms, then the danger so much to be deprecated will no longer exist. Defence and not aggression has been the policy of the Administration from the beginning.

But whilst I can enter into no engagement such as that proposed, I cordially commend to Congress, with much confidence, that it will meet their approbation, to abstain from passing any law calculated to produce a collision of arms, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of the General Assembly of Virginia. I am one of those who will never despair of the Republic. I yet cherish the belief that the American people will perpetuate the union of the States on some terms just and honorable to all sections of the country.

I trust that the mediation of Virginia may be the destined means, under Providence, of accomplishing this inestimable benefit.

Glorious as are the memories of her past history, such an achievement, both in relation to her own fame and the welfare of the whole country, would surpass them all.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 28, 1861.

Late from Fort Taylor, Key West.

The Newport News publishes a letter from Col. Thomas B. Carr, now at work on Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla., to his wife, in Newport:

KEY WEST, Jan. 15, 1861.—A steamer arrived here on Saturday, from Philadelphia, bringing late papers from the North. I see by them that the Government are going to put down this disunion, and also that the fort at Key West had been taken by the disunionists. I wish to let you and all the people in Newport know that Fort Taylor cannot be taken by the whole South put together. The fort is impregnable. It is twelve hundred feet from the shore, and has but one entrance, which is from the land, over a narrow bridge to a drawbridge, which can be shut up in a minute, if necessary.—There is nothing but water around the fort; it commands the town, and could blow it down in thirty minutes. It is in the best condition for a fight, of which, however, there is no danger.

The men worked last Tuesday to stop up all the port holes on the lower tier, which are twenty feet from the water. The fort has seventy 8-inch Columbiad guns, which will send a ball or shell four miles, twenty 24-lb. howitzers, which flank the fort; twelve 12-lb. howitzers, and a company of artillery.

Capt. Hunt made a speech to the men on Sunday, and said that by the papers he saw that the Government intended to put down the disunion movement; and although he did not apprehend any danger, as it was impossible to take the fort, yet to prevent surprise he should be prepared for them (the seceders.) He asked the men whether, in case of any attack, they would assist the soldiers in defending the fort, to which they all answered in the affirmative. He thanked them, and said he should continue the work until April, unless ordered otherwise by the Government.

Messrs. Milson and Clemens of Virginia, and Etheridge and Nelson of Tennessee, have made sensible speeches in Congress on the Slavery question. Were the South all as reasonable as they are, secession would soon die off.

The bill for the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, requiring the customary oaths from the officers, passed by 119 to 42, the Secessionists opposing.

Important Correspondence between the Ministers of Foreign Powers and the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—It appears from official sources that on the 27th of January Mr. Schleider wrote to the Secretary of State, Mr. Black, informing him that he had received a letter from the Bremen Consul at Charleston, stating that the consignee of the "Copernicus" had tendered duties at the Custom House, which were refused, and from this the Consul infers that the functionaries there are acting no longer for the United States, and the Minister therefore asks how are the Bremen captains and consignees of goods imported from Bremen in Bremen vessels to any port in South Carolina, to act in order to avoid all violations of the revenue laws of the United States? Does the Government hold itself responsible to the owners of goods now stored in or which may hereafter be placed in the United States bonded warehouses at Charleston? and in case of the discontinuance of the United States Custom House at Charleston, will Bremen vessels be permitted to proceed hence on their voyage without hindrance on the part of the United States authorities?

Lord Lyons, under date of December 31st, acquains the Secretary of State that he has received a letter from the British Consul at Charleston, in which it is stated that South Carolina has passed an ordinance declaring, in effect, that the Custom Houses of the United States in South Carolina are converted into Custom Houses of that State; and that the revenue laws adopted show how duties are to be collected on account of that State. The Consul calls attention to several practical difficulties connected with the entry and clearance of British vessels, which may arise at any moment, and Lord Lyons requests the Government to furnish him, without delay, such information respecting its wishes and intentions as may enable him to give definite instructions to the Consul, and to remove any apprehension which may exist that the abolition *de facto* of the United States Custom Houses will be allowed to subject British vessels or commerce to loss, injury or inconvenience.

Mr. Tassaro, the Spanish Minister, on December 31st, calls Secretary Black's attention to a letter from the Spanish consul at Charleston, relative to custom affairs in that city.

Next, Secretary Black is informed by Lord Lyons that South Carolina authorities have removed the buoys, withdrawn the light ship, etc., and requests that he cause the lights and beacons to be replaced to warn vessels of their danger, and, in conclusion, desires such information as will allay the anxiety of British subjects.

Mr. Schleider also complains, under date of January 8th, that the lights in Charleston harbor have been extinguished.

Among the documents is also a letter from ex-Judge Magrath, dated from Executive Department of South Carolina, saying that the activity of the pilots will prevent any serious injury or inconvenience to commerce.

On the 10th ult., Secretary Black replied to Lord Lyons, and sent a copy of his letter to Messrs. Schleider and Tassaro. He says that he had laid Lord Lyons' communication before the President, who would deeply regret that any injury should happen to the commerce of foreign and friendly nations, and especially that British subjects at Charleston should suffer by the anamolous state of things existing there. Secretary Black then quotes from the law to show that the jurisdiction of the Federal Government is to impose duties on goods imported into the limits of the United States and collect duties is exclusive. Whether the state of affairs now existing at Charleston will or will not be regarded as sufficient reason for not executing the penalties incurred by British subjects, is a question, says the Secretary, which Lord Lyons will see no necessity for rising until it practically arises. Each case will no doubt have its peculiarities, and Secretary Black regrets that this consideration compels him to decline giving any assurances on the points presented. The Treasury Department, he says, will give public information as to the condition in which South Carolina has put the coast.

WASHINGTON, Jan 31.—The Select Committee of Five have examined about twelve witnesses as to an alleged conspiracy to seize the Federal Capitol. Nothing startling or convincing has been elicited. Lieutenant General Scott was before them more than two hours to-day. He said there was abundant evidence to his mind, to justify him in making military preparations, though it was not of the strongest character.

Gen. Jackson's Will.

In June, 1843, Gen. Jackson, in his retirement at the Hermitage, wrote his will with his own hand. In it, among other bequests, are two, which ought, at this time, to be published for present reading. The sentiments therein expressed, in this solemn document, evince more than Roman patriotism, and should sink deep into the hearts of the people. Here is the literal language of the illustrious dead:

"Seventh. I bequeath to my beloved nephew Andrew J. Donelson, son of Samuel Donelson, deceased, the elegant sword presented to me by the State of Tennessee, *with this injunction*, That he fail not to use it when necessary in support and protection of our glorious Union, and for the protection of the constitutional rights of our beloved country, should they be assailed by *foreign enemies or domestic traitors.*"

"Eighth. To my grand-nephew, Andrew J. Coffee, I bequeath the elegant sword presented to me by the rifle company of New Orleans, commanded by Capt. Beal, as a memento of my regard, and to bring to his recollection the gallant service of his deceased father, Gen. John Coffee, in the late Indian and British war, under my command, and his gallant conduct in defence of New Orleans in 1814-'15, *with this injunction*, That he wield it in the protection of the rights secured to the American citizen under our glorious Constitution, against all invaders, *whether foreign foes, or intestine traitors.*"

Some of the Democracy don't object to the "enforcement of the Laws" where a poor negro is to be caught, or a man punished for helping a brother man to liberty. But they howl dolefully against punishing slave stealers, kidnappers, or men who rob arsenals, assault forts, haul down the stars and stripes, or rob the National Treasury! They truly "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel!"

BY TELEGRAPH.

PENSACOLA, Feb. 2.—A truce has been concluded between Lieut. Slemmer and the troops of the seceded States. The Mississippians are to return home on Monday, but the Alabama troops will remain until relieved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The City Councils of Washington have appointed a Committee to wait on Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, the President and Vice President Elect, and receive them in Washington.

General Scott received several threatening letters yesterday, without signature, but, of course, from some rabid secessionists who are incensed at the active measures adopted by the Government under his advice. The General has changed his quarters from his lodgings up town near the President's House, to the National Hotel, which is near the Capitol.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Bouligny, of the Louisiana Delegation, said that he would not withdraw from the House, but would resign his seat.—He concluded by saying that he would stand by the flag of his country and the Union.

This was greeted with tremendous and long-continued applause from the floor and the galleries.—All the rest of the delegation withdrew formally.

The Senate has passed the House bill for a twenty-five million loan, and repealing the old fourteen million loan bill made last year.

The Senate has agreed to-day to count the votes of the Presidential Electors, chosen at the November election, on the 13th of this month.

Col. Hayne will leave for the city of Charleston this evening. The President's reply to his letter in reference to Fort Sumpter is said to give Col. Hayne no satisfaction.

Lieut. Hall U. S. A., also leaves for Charleston and Fort Sumter to night, bearing highly important despatches from the Federal Government to Major Anderson.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—The latest advices from Texas are dated Austin, January 28. The Convention had assembled, but no important business had been transacted.

It was believed that the Secession Ordinance would be submitted to the people on the 20th of February, and a Convention be called to meet on the 2d of March.

The House resolution giving the Government sanction to the Convention was passed in the Senate by a vote of 29 to 5.

LOUISVILLE, February 4.—The officials at the New Orleans Custom House, now in the service of the State, refuse to deliver to the Louisville importers their foreign goods unless the United States Surveyor in this city, will grant cancelling certificates for the goods, the duties thereon to be paid in New Orleans.

The *Democrat*, the Douglas newspaper in this city, hoisted the National flag over its office to-day.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 5.—The Legislature met in joint Convention, to-day, and proceeded to the election of United States Senator, in place of Mr. Seward.

Hon. Ira Harris, of Albany, the Republican nominee, was elected. His term of six years commences on the 4th of March next.

STRONG TALK.—The Hon. John P King, of Georgia, has written a letter on the crisis, to a Committee in Augusta, in that State, in which he says:

"The great difficulty in the way of an *effectual accommodation* is, that a great many of our leading men *don't want it*. Our Government is too republican—too free and too weak for them, because they will not obey and submit to it! Their minds filled with visions of strong and splendid Governments, with the whole country glistening with armor and epaulettes, they wish the people humbled by being loaded down with taxes, and the toiling millions reduced to the use of meat once a week. They are right in one position at least.—Such a government would give us peace. Napoleon, with his six hundred thousand men, would execute the Fugitive Slave laws, Neutrality laws, Slave Trade laws, and without submitting them to juries. He would also collect plenty of taxes, whether received from the customs or not. He would also make short work with some of our noisy Conventions and public meetings, and some of our great men would soon find themselves on the way to Cayenne. I have no wish for such a Government myself, but if the people want a Government—because they will not submit to a weak one—if they want an expensive Government, because they will not pay for a cheap one—if they wish to be governed by force, because they will not govern themselves, in the name of peace let the will of the people be done! I am only one of them and will submit to share their destiny. I am a native of the South. All my ties and interests are here—here I have long lived and here I expect to die."

COUGHS and COLDS are always disagreeable, often dangerous.—A few repetitions, and bronchitis or consumption may be the result. But you may cure them pleasantly, promptly, and permanently. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC COUGH, OR FEVER PILLS, always do the work. You need only take the pleasant sugar pills your cough is gone, and cold cured, as by enchantment. Single boxes with directions, 25 cents; six boxes, $1.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
Jan. 18, 1861.

MARRIED.

At the house of the bride's father, Mr. Benj. R. Ashcom, near Bloody Run, on Tuesday evening, 5th inst., by the Rev. S. Barnes, Mr. WILLIAM W. SHUCK, of Bedford, and Miss MARY A. ASHCOM.

TO WILL SHUCK.

So, WILL, amid *discord*,
Secession and *strife*,
You go in for *Union*,
And take you a wife.

Now may this fair daughter
Of old mother Eve
Ne'er learn, like too many,
Her lord to deceive.

But may there be union
In *heart* and in *life*,
(Secession ne'er thought of)
'Twixt WILL and his wife.

The flag of *your* union
Be ever unfurl'd
To gaze of the gossip
And gaze of the world.

LUCY.

In Schellsburg on the 30th ult., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. George Beckley, Jr. of St. Clair Tp., to Miss Susan, daughter of Mr. Michael Wendle of Napier Tp.

DIED.

In Bloody Run, Feb. 1st, 1861, Jonathan A. son of Maj. Wm. and Elizabeth Dibert, aged 2 years, 4 months. Jonathan was a sweet child, and most tenderly loved by all the members of the family. He was the idol of his Father, and the joy of his affectionate Mother. Happy child! he has gone from his fathers home on Earth to a happier home above, for of such is the kingdom of heaven. May the dear ones left behind prepare to meet him in glory. A very appropriate funeral discourse was preached by the Rev. Mr. Hoffmier from Thess. 4th chapter 14th verse. For if we believe that Jesus died and arose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.

P. C. M.

The South Carolinans are mustering to carry Fort Sumter by assault, (and "no quarters," some day,) while Georgia and Alabama have 1500 men in arms to help Florida take Fort Pickens, at Pensacola. And Buchanan and thousands of men in the North look coolly on to see the honest Union men murdered in defence of the stars and stripes, and say the Government has no right to "coerce!" The dilatoriness of the President, and the hindrances to the relief of those garrisons, are singularly strange, disgraceful, and cruel.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, all the following described valuable Real Estate, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, adjoining land of George Reighard's heirs and Geo. Biddle, containing 215 acres of good limestone land, 155 acres cleared and under fence, and in high state of cultivation the balance being valuable timber—25 acres good meadow. The buildings are a good

Log Dwelling House

good bank Barn, spring house, and other out buildings, also a good Saw Mill, and apple orchard of 200 trees, 150 of which are of the best grafted fruit, and a never failing spring of good water near the door. Also, another tract of 158 acres of timber land, adjoining the above. Also, a tract of Mountain land, containing 273 acres, lying convenient to said farm.

TERMS made to suit purchasers, and one thousand dollars of the 1st payment can remain in the property if desired by the purchaser.

Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next, if sold before the 10th day of March next.—Persons desiring to purchase a valuable farm, at a great bargain, will do well to call upon the undersigned residing on the property.

JACOB BIDDLE.

Feb. 8, 1861.-d

Iron City College

$35.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Feb. 8, 1861.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have purchased (Feb. 4, 1861) the following property at Sheriff's Sale, to wit: One Hack, one gray Horse, (blind) one other gray Horse, one riding Saddle, one Bridle, one two horse Sled, one sett of double Harness, one Sleigh, fifteen tons Plaster at Poor House Mill, and ten tons Plaster at Hopewell, all of which said property I intend to leave with John Nelson, during my pleasure, and hereby caution all persons against interfering with the same.

WM. S. FLUKE.

Feb. 8, 1861.

ATTENTION, BLACK PLUMED RIFLEMEN!

YOU are hereby ordered to meet for Parade, at the School House, in Schellsburg, on Friday the 22d of Feb. 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in full Winter Uniform (with plume) and with ten rounds of blank cartridge. A full turn out is requested.—By order of the Captain.

Feb. 8, 1861. WM. J. SMITH, O. S.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Mrs. Rebecca Shimer, late of Union Township, dec'd, having been this day granted to the subscriber, residing in said township notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH IMLER,
Administrator.

Feb. 8, 1861-*

Notice of Incorporation.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that at the present session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, an application will be made, for the passage of an act to be entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Glamorgan Iron Company," giving such company the privilege of holding lands in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties, and of carrying on the business of manufacturing iron therein, in which bill the undersighed will be the corporators named.

CHARLES WOOD,
SAMUEL ISETT,
R. B. WIGTON,
WM. P. ORBISON,
JOHN FULTON,
L. T. WATSON,
Corporators.

Feb., 1861

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having been granted letters of administration on the Estate of Dr M. D. Allison, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

N. B. I have appointed John S. Schell, Esq., of Schellsburg, to act for me in my absence, and all persons indebted, or having claims against the estate, can settle with him.

W. M. ALLISON,
Administrator.

Feb. 1, 1861.

Notice of Incorporation.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its present session, for the passage of an act entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the Powelton Coal and Iron Company," empowering said company to hold lands &c., in Bedford and Huntingdon Counties, and that the names of corporators in said company will be Francis Jordan, Samuel J. Reeves, Thomas Biddle, Robert H. Powell, Charles D. Brodhead and William H. Harned.

Feb. 1, 1860.

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in South Woodberry Township, Bedford County, on the 26th ult., Aaron Bose, a boy about eleven years old, bound to me to learn the farming business.—This is to caution any person from trusting or harboring said boy on my account as I will pay no debts of his contracting. The above reward will be paid for his delivery but no thanks.

CHRISTIAN SNOWBERGER.

Feb. 1, 1861.-c

AUDITOR'S NOTICE,

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to make distribution of the money, arising from the sale of the real estate of John G. Clark, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, February 6th 1861, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Auditor.

Jan. 18, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas and Leveri Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borongh of Bedford, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 70 acres, more or less, about 45 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house, log barn and tenant house thereon erected, also a small apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Imler, William Lamburn, and others, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Peter Colebaugh.

ALSO,

One lot of ground in the town of Rainsburg, fronting $82\frac{1}{2}$ feet on main street, and extending back about 165 feet to lot of Andrew J. Robbins, with a two story frame dwelling house with back building attached, and small frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of A. J. Robbins on the north, and lot of George Vaughan on the south, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution, as the property of William O'Neal.

ALSO,

One tract of land consisting of parcels, or tracts of land, contiguous and adjoining, containing 85 acres, more or less, about 10 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house thereon erected, also a young peach orchard and apple trees thereon, adjoining lands of George B. Kay's heirs, George Clapper, Christian Baitzel and others, situate in Hopewell Township, Bedford County and taken in execution, as the property of Preston Briles & Melford James.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Stonerstown, each fronting 55 feet on main street, leading to Saxton and extending back about 150 feet, with a plank house with basement story thereon erected, adjoining lot of James Dunn and others, situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Terrence Kinney.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 259 acres more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of William Brollier, Joseph W. Tate, Esq., and others, situate in Hopewell Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of George Swartz.

ALSO,

All the undivided third part of seven tracts of land, warranted in the names of William Lane, William Forrester, George Hinish, Francis Johnston, Alexander Johnston, David Montgomery and James Hunter, containing about 2300 acres, more or less, situate on Yellow Creek, in Hopewell Tp., Bedford County, and known as the Lemnos Iron works property.

ALSO, one tract of land warranted in the name of Swope King & Co., containing $237\frac{1}{2}$ acres, more or less, situate in said township, and known as the Bedford Forge tract, and taken in execution as the property of Henry S King.

ALSO,

One part of a tract of unimproved land containing 360 acres more or less, in the name of Margaret Diehl, adjoining land in the name of Samuel Diehl, on the south, top of cove mountain on the west, Solomon Diehl, on the north, and Frederick Herring on the west, situate in Shover's Valley, Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of the heirs and legal representatives of Dr. William Watson, dec'd.

ALSO,

The undivided half of one tract of land containing 21 acres more or less, unimproved, adjoining land of King & Osborn and others.

ALSO, The undivided half of 19 acres of land, about 4 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Rathmell Wilson and others.

ALSO, The undivided half of 160 acres of land, more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John P. Anderson and others.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 5 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Rathmell Wilson and others, all situate in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Lemuel Evans.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 75 acres more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Harcleroad and others, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Evelina Harcleroad and William B. Hartzell.

ALSO,

One lot of ground fronting about 200 feet on the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike road, and extending back about 90 feet, with a story and half log dwelling house, new frame wagon maker shop and new frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of John W. Scott on the east, west and south, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Andrew J. Kegg.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford Jan. 18, 1861.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts, in the Register's Office of Bedford County; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the 12th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford for confirmation.

The account of Henry Bennett, Administrator of the Estate of Robert Bennett, late of Southampton Township, dec'd.

The final account of Joseph B. Noble, Esq., Guardian of Alfred S. Over, minor son of Jacob Over, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of John P. Reed, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of John Chrisman, late of the State of Iowa, dec'd.

The final account of Jacob Long, Executor of the last will &c., of David Long, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Long, Guardian of John L. Keagy and Susanah Keagy, now Susanah Jacobs of Middle Woodberry Township.

The account of Jacob Long, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Long, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Soloman Williams, Administrator of the Estate of Levi Clark, late of West Providence Township, dec'd.

The final account of Jacob A. Nicodemus, Executor of the last will &c., of Jacob Nicodemus, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of John Fickes, Guardian of Elizabeth Barley, formerly Elizabeth Fickes, one of the daughters of Valentine Fickes, dec'd.

The account of Peter Bechtel, Administrator of the Estate of Theodore Snowberger, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of William Hammer, one of the Executors of the last will &c., of John Hammer, late of Union Township, dec'd.

The account of John Nycum, Administrator of the Estate of William Nycum, late of Monroe Tp., dec'd.

The account of Mary Weaverling, Executrix of the last will &c., of Henry Weaverling, late of West Providence Township, dec'd.

The account of Maria Hunt and Samuel Radebaugh Administrators of the estate of Joseph Hunt late of Cumberland Valley Tp., dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.

Register's Office, Bedford Jan. 18, 1861.

Michael Wheeling vs Juliann Wheling. } In Common Pleas of Bedford County. Nov. 14, Nov. Term 1859.

Subpoena on Libel for Divorce. The undersigned, Commissioner, to take testimony upon the facts &c., in this case will attend to the duties of his appointment, Feb., 5th 1861, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Commissioner.

Jan. 25, 1861.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

DRAWN for February Term, 2nd Monday, 11th day 1861.

A. B. Bunn, Foreman, Abraham Bulger, Henry S. Buzzard, James Blackburn, Josiah Brunner, Solomon Conn, A. Entrican, Esq., Adam Ferguson, Lewis Fyan, Thos. R. Gettys, Peter F. Hillegas, Joseph Heckman, John Hoenstine, John S. Miller, Henry Naugle, John Otto, Thomas A. Piper, Jacob Rice, Samuel Stivers, Philip Snider, John Stiffler, Abraham Smith, John A. Werts.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS

Drawn for February Term, 2nd Monday, 11th day 1861.

John Burns, George Barthelow, Samuel Bottomfield, Simon Brumbaugh, Daniel Border, William Border, William Cornell, Reuben Colvin, Samuel Cypher, Samuel Davis, Daniel Fetter, Michael Fluck, Samuel S. Fluck, Jacob Hillegas, John Hohman, Asa Howsare, Jared Hanks, Joseph Imler, William Jones, Joseph Long, Perry Morgart, Henry Moyer, David S. Miller, John May, David Patterson, John Riley, William Robison, Henry Rose, Solomon Shrader, Daniel Stone, Samuel Shaffer, Peter Steckman, Simon States, Daniel Snider, Job Shoemaker, Tobias Snider, Benjamin Valentine, John H. Walter, A. J. Woodcock.

Jan. 18, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1860, before the Judges of the same Court.

On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Melchoir Fisher, late of Harrison Township dec'd, to wit: Louis Fisher, Catharine, intermarried with Jackson Waggoner, and Margaret, intermarried with Wm. H. Hill; to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the second Monday, 11th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Melchoir Fisher, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of an order of Partition or Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, or show cause why the same shall not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford the 26, day of Nov., A. D. 1860.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Jan. 11, 1861.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honerable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 11th day of February next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall

JOHN J. CESSNA, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bedford Jan. 18, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 19th day of November A. D. 1860, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Dr. William W. Reed, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd. to wit: Aaron Reed, Wm. Reed, and Nathaniel P. Reed, all residing in Bedford County, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 2d Monday 11th day, of February next to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Dr. Wm. W. Reed, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, and to the Sheriff of said County directed or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 26th day of Nov., A. D. 1860.

S. H. TATE,
Clerk.

Attest.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Jan. 18, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE following named persons have filed their petitions for Tavern License, in the office of the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for Bedford County, and will be presented to said Court, on Monday the 11th day of February next.

P. S. Morgart, Bloody Run Borough.
Wm. Dibert, " " "
David Stoner, South Woodberry Township.
John McIlheney, " " "
George Bailey, Londonderry "
George Weimer, Monroe "
Frederick Berkhimer, St. Clair "
David Sleek, " "
J. B. Castner, Broad Top "
Peter Kinsey, Juniata "

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Bedford, Jan. 11, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, living in Middle Woodberry Township, on the Estate of Joseph Keagy, late of said Township, dec'd; all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

D. S. LONGENECKER,
Executor.

Jan. 11, 1861.*

Receipts and Expenditures

OF CHAMBERSBURG & BEDFORD TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, for the year ending Jan. 7th 1861:

To balance at last settlement,	$3,385 84	By amount expenses,	$4,080 $73\frac{1}{2}$
Receipts,	4,951 40	Divi'ds paid since last settlem't,	1,276 $12\frac{1}{2}$
		S.Barnhart, j't.	942 68
		Manager's pay,	250 00
		Sect'y & Trea'r,	100 00
		Bal. in Trea'y,	1,686 70
	$8,337 24		$8,336 24

Unpaid Dividends, 2,133 97.

WM. H. McDOWELL,
Treasurer.

Jan. 25, 1861-3t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of James Hinton, late of Napier Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SHADRICK HINTON,
Napier Tp.
J. C. EALY,
Schellsbur .

Jan. 25, 1861-f

KEROSENE OIL, the best article at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

LIST OF CAUSES

PUT down for trial at February Term (11th day) 1861.

J. C. McClanahan et al	vs.	A. J. Snively Esq.
Jonathan Carothers	"	Alex. George
Wm. Anderson's heirs	"	H. Easton et al
G. D. Trout's use	"	Gideon Hitchew
J. L. Hill et al	"	Geo. Troutman et al
Dan'l Means	"	Fletcher et al
Henry Reighart et al	"	Wm. H. Irvin et al
Isett, Wigton & Co.	"	Hugh McNeal
Abraham Thompson	"	Daniel Stuckey
Henry Heft's use	"	Thos. Kinser et al
Henry Ickes et al	"	A. J. Chrisman
Wm. E. Clark	"	David Brallier
Henry Conrod	"	Patrick Burns et al
Henry Reighart et al	"	Wm. H. Irwin
Central Bank of Penn'a.	"	F. D. Beegle et al
Thrasher, Rogers & Co. use	"	James Drhew et al
O. E. Shannon Esq use	"	Philip Keagy et al
Abraham Skelly	"	Joseph Garler.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Proth'ys Office, Bedford Jan. 18, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Klites, late of Southampton tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID KLITES,
Adm'r.

Jan. 11, 1861.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WISHING to reduce our stock low as possible by spring, we will offer every description of

WINTER GOODS

at cost—for cash—Ready made Clothing at half Price—call and see for yourselves!

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Jan. 18, 1861.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's store.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

THE

ONLY PREPARATION

THAT HAS

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,

AND GROWS MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY!

And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 21, 1858.

PROF. WOOD: Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head.—A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependance, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last.—I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend,
SUSANNAH KIRBY.

Ligonier Noble Co., Indiana, Feb. 5, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. M. LATTA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout the world.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz; large, medium and small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in porportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Dec. 7, 1860.-3m

NOTICE.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, Nov. Term, 1860.

Application of the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of the Borough of Bedford, for charter of incorporation.

In pursuance of the order of said Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given, that the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of the Borough of Bedford, have made application to said Court, filed with the Prothonotary, setting forth that they are desiring to acquire and enjoy the powers and immunities of a corporation or body politic, and accompanied by a constitution or instrument in writing, specifying the objects, articles, conditions and name style and title under which they mean to associate; and that, if no sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, the said Court will, at next term, decree and declare that said congregation shall become and be a corporation or body politic, under the name, style and title of "The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Borough of Bedford."

By order of the Court.

S. H. TATE,
Proth'y.

Dec. 28, 1860.

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN!

YOU are hereby ordered to meet for Parade, at the Court House, in Bedford on *Friday* the 22d of *February* 1861 at 10 o'clock A. M., in full winter uniform (with plume.) It is desired by the Brigade Inspector, that there be a full turn out; very important business will be laid before the Company on that occasion. By order of the Captain.

GEORGE STIFFLER, O. S.

Jan. 18,

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers, to call and examine quality and prices.

Cash, or prompt six months buyers, may expect, and will be offered greater bargains than ever before—all kinds of country produce wanted.

A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

Oct. 26, 1860.

HATS AND CAPS.

Just received an extensive and varied assortment of Dress, Opera, Embassy and Prince of Wales Hats of beautiful model and fabric, fully up to the progress of the times comprising every variety of pattern, color and quality, from 50 cents up.

OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 26, 1860.-2m

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., Committee of George Owe a lunatic, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said County, for Confirmation, on Tuesday the 12th day of February next.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Prothy's Office, Bedford Jan. 18, 1861.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Jonathan Horton are hereby notified that the books, notes, &c., are in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter for collection and that suit will be brought against all who disregard this notice.

OLIVER HORTON,
Adm'r.

Jan. 8, 1861.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE INQUIRER
Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
DAVID OVER.
TERMS:
If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.
☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG.
June 1,—1854, tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
13. CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.
All business promptly atended to.
Dec. 8, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer's" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

WANTED!
$8,769 45 CTS.,

DUE us on our Books the the 1st of January 1861, agreeably to our *terms of sale*. We respectfully ask those of our customers having unsettled accounts with us to call and settle the same by *cash* or *note*, the 1st of January 1861, as per *terms* of sale. Those who have no money can settle by giving us their note and thus close their account.
Therefore there can be no excuse for neglecting this important christian obligation.
To those who have taken time by the forelock, and have already settled their accounts, we tender our grateful acknowledgments.
Respectfully,
Dec. 21, 1860.–2m OSTER & CARN.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. ... Terms moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.
His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.
The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.
The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.
The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.
Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.
JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of
WINTER GOODS,
such as
DRESS GOODS
of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.
Nov. 2, 1860.

GREAT BARGAINS!

TO make room for fall goods, during this month we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost, for *cash*. Superior French and English Lawns, at half price, and many other goods, suitable for Summer use. Call and see.
July 13, 1860. A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

$5.00 REWARD.

THE above amount will be paid to any person finding hair cross, and anchor, gold tipped, by returning the same to H. C. REAMER.
Nov. 16, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.
BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

Mr. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.
SAMUEL YINGLING.

BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.
W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County, I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a caugh medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,
ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.
WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.
LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm, with those of the late firm of Reed & Minnich, have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for *Settlement and Collection*, and all concerned desiring to save costs, must call immediately and make settlement, as there can be but little delay afforded.

JACOB REED

Will now continue the business on the cash and produce system. He will do business on the "*square*" so that he can sell goods at a *cheaper rate* than ever—he does not wish to charge *cash* and *prompt* customers, with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore "Cash or Produce" will govern his trade. He now invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid new goods—they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits.—Just opening and on hand—DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, and all goods kept in a *general store*. *Ladies* can here find all they want for dress or comfort. *Gentlemen* need go no farther, come and examine for yourselves.
Nov. 9, 1860.

FOR SALE.

ONE lot of ground in the town of Clearville, Bedford County, Pa., fronting 60 feet on Main St., and extending back 173 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of B. A. Cooper on the West, and an alley on the East. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House and Log Stable.
ALSO,
Two Lots in the Town of Rushville, Jasper Co., Iowa, being lots Nos. 13 and 14 in Rail Road addition to said town.
For terms apply to the Editor of this paper.
Sept. 14, 1860.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL AND SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B. }
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, Nov. 5th, 1860. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.
2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches.
3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel, $118,00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address
E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Nov. 2, 1860.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.
REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters, In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The next session will commence on January 22, 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address,
W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Duff's College
FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURG, PA.
FOUNDED IN 1840.
Incorporated by the Legislature.

NEARLY 6000 STUDENTS, from nearlye State in the Union, have been educated business, it being the only College of the kind in the United States conducted by an experienced merchant.

Our Junior Principal, Wm. H. Duff, has just been awarded, by our State and other Fairs, *Eight First Premiums* for Business and Ornamental Penmanship, over competitors called the best penmen in the country. Samples of his Business and Ornamental Writing, a circular of 50 pages, and an elegant engraving, mailed, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.

For sale by book-sellers, Harper's Enlarged Edition of DUFF'S BOOK KEEPING, 222 pages, $1,50, awarded *Four Silver Medals*, and sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce and American Institute of New York, as the best published.

DUFF & DUNCAN'S new and elegantly engraved School Copy Books, six numbers, 24 pages, fine cap paper, 90 cents per dozen; Semi Edition, $1 per dozen, J. S. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia W. G. JOHNSTON & CO., Pittsburgh.

DUNCAN'S GEMS of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, crown quarto, $5, post-paid from the College.
Address: P. DUFF & SONS, Principals.
☞Buy your scholarship in town. Colleges that send them abroad cannot sell them at home, where they are known.
Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

Every Day Brings Something New!
ANOTHER NEW FIRM!
FERGUSON & LINE,

AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.

Their *Shoe Department* contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children.

They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.
Sept. 7, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH,
July 20, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9, 1860.



HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids: Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain	4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book	2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians	$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co. No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

GOOD NEWS.
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. Also, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.
A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.
ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.
GROCERIES!
This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
April 13, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.
He may be seen at the old INQIERER office.
April 6, 1860.
SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.
June 29, 1860.

EXTRA good white wine vinegar, the best pickling vinegar in use, at
OSTER & CARN'S
July 27, 1860.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Linseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
April 13, 1860.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Macckral, at OSTER & CARN'S.
May 4, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

BLASTING Powder, and safety fuse, for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.

A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notoriety or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.

In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.

In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver complaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats*, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.

The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.
Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—
Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans. Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.–zz

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer at Private Sale, the Farm on which Perry G. Trout now resides, late the property of John W. Hammer, dec'd, situate in St. Clair-Township, Bedford County, containing 208 acres and allowance, nearly all under fence, and in a good state of cultivation; about 160 acres cleared. About 100 acres are good creek-gravel slate land, best quality for wheat; balance meadow and upland. The improvements are a good two-story
LOG HOUSE,
well plastered and finished, with an excellent well of water at the door, good double hewed Log Barn, tenant house, and necessary outbuildings. Also two good apple orchards of grafted fruit thereon, and a good sugar camp, from which five to six hundred pounds of sugar can be made every year.
This property is on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown, 12 miles from Bedford, and one mile west of Spring Mill, and is convenient to churches and schools.
For further particulars, address
G. D. TROUT,
Alum Bank P. O., Bedford Co., Pa.
Jan. 4, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1860.–zz

GRAND OPENING OF NEW FALL
AND
WINTER GOODS
AT
CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PENN'A.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and handsome line of new and fashionable DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glass, China and Queensware, Fresh Groceries, Spices, &c. which for quality and price cannot be surpassed in Bedford.
Having been selected from the best houses in Philadelphia, and purchased at very low prices, we will engage to sell as low as the lowest for cash or produce only. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing. No trouble to show goods.
OSTER & CARN.
Oct. 5, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

JUST received a fresh supply of groceries, such as Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 12 cents, prime Rio Coffee at 17 and 18 cents, Molasses and Syrups of all kinds, fresh Teas of all varieties.
Oct. 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by
OSTER & CARN.
May 18, 1860.

IF you want cheap ready made clothing, call at Oster & Carn's cheap side, vests from $1,00 up business and over coats from $3,50 up.
Oct. 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov 9, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use, Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,
Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.
Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.
Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.
☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.
☞ Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partenrship under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE
business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.
They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.
A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.
GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.
Nov. 6, 1857.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.
He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.
Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.
Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
April 13, 1860.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.
The map will show the location of all the citizens, and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.
Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.
EDWD. L. WALKER.
P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.
July 1, 1859.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Aaron Good, late of Napier Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to him at the residence of the dec'd, on the 17th of January inst., and those having claims will present them for settlement at the same time. If the subscriber is not called on at the time above specified, James Allison, Esq., residing in said township, is authorized to make settlements, and receive moneys due the estate.
WM. ZIMMERMAN,
Jan. 4, 1860–f* Adm'r.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are notified to settle their accounts by the 1st of February next. If not attended to by that time, they will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection.
Jan. 4, 1861. JOHN J. LUTHER.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

FOR GOOD SHOES,

GO to OSTER & CARN, they have just received a second supply of D. R. KING & CO.'s city made, Ladies, Misses and Childrens' fine shoes, with and without Heels.
July 13, 1860.–2m.

M. GUGGENHIEM & CO.
Against the world for a pure essence of Coffee. For sale by OSTER & CARN.
Eay 18, 1860.

BLANK DEEDS,
A superior article, for sale at this offic
April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and for sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22, 1860.

"WE aim for cheap side!" is the cry of all who are in want of a neat durable and cheap hat. OSTER & CARN.
Oct. 26, 1860.

PRUNES, 12½ to 28 cts. per lb. for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.